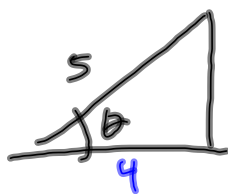


23.



$$x=3 \quad \frac{3 \text{ rad}}{\text{min}} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\text{find } \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\text{when } x=3$$

$$5 \sin \theta = \frac{x}{5}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 5 \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 12$$

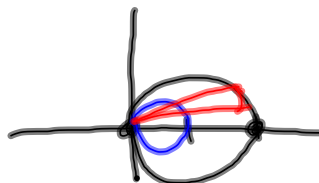
$$5 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot 3$$

Apr 6-7:46 AM

21.

$$r = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$r = \cos \theta$$



$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos \theta)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} 4 \cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta$$

θ	r
0	2
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0
π	-2

Apr 6-9:25 AM

15.

$$x = \cos^3 t \quad y = \sin^3 t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -3\cos^2 t \sin t \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 3\sin^2 t \cos t$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{(3\cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (3\sin^2 t \cos t)^2} dt$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9\sin^4 t \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{9\sin^2 t \cos^2 t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t)} dt$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} 3\sin t \cos t dt$$

Apr 6-9:31 AM

$$24. \quad f'(x) = \sin(x^2) = x^2 - \frac{x^6}{3!} + \frac{x^{10}}{5!} \dots$$


series for $f'(x) = ?$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \dots$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 3!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11 \cdot 5!} \dots$$

$$-\frac{1}{7 \cdot 3!} = -\frac{1}{42}$$

Apr 6-9:35 AM

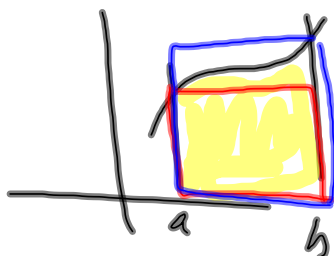
13. $a(t) = 2t - 7$ $v(0) = 6$ when farthest to right)
 (max position)
 $v = t^2 - 7t + C$
 $6 = 0 - 0 + C$
 $\frac{dy}{dt} = v = t^2 - 7t + 6 = 0$
 $(t - 1)(t - 6) = 0$
 $t = 1$ $t = 6$
 $a(1) = -5 < 0$ 

Apr 6-9:41 AM

Review 18 Prop. of def. Integrals
 applications of integration

$\min f \cdot (b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \max f \cdot (b-a)$

area of rect. area of rect.



Apr 6-9:51 AM

applications

pay attention to units

rate pos
rate changes sign

$$\int_a^b \text{rate of change } dt = \text{total, net, displacement}$$

p 177 # 2

$$P = 1.3 + 1.025^t \quad \frac{\text{kbu}}{\text{yr}}$$

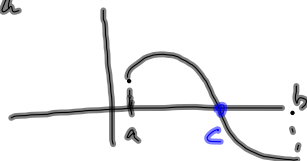
$$\int_0^{14} 1.3 + 1.025^t dt = \text{total production from 1990-2004}$$

Apr 6-9:55 AM

area means: total area

1. area bounded by $f(x)$ & x -axis

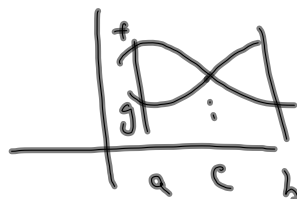
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{net area}$$



$$\text{area} = \int_a^c f(x) dx - \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

2. area between 2 curves

$$\int_a^b f(x) - g(x) dx \quad f(x) \geq g(x)$$

if they cross,
break it up

$$\int_a^c f(x) - g(x) dx + \int_c^b g(x) - f(x) dx$$

Apr 6-10:00 AM

Volumes of revolution

choose: ^{dy} horiz or ^{dx} vertical rectangles (strips)
 rotate the rect. (draw)

disks $\int_a^b \pi r^2 dx$ or $\int_c^d \pi r^2 dy$

washers $\int_a^b \pi R^2 - \pi r^2 dx$ or $\int_c^d \pi R^2 - \pi r^2 dy$

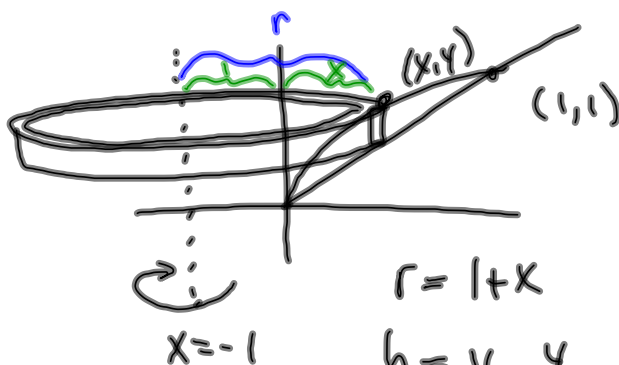
need r in terms of x

need r in terms of y

shells $\int_a^b 2\pi rh dx$ or $\int_c^d 2\pi rh dy$

Apr 6-10:06 AM

find the volume from rotating the area bound
 by $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = x$ about the line $x = -1$



shell

$$\int 2\pi rh dx$$

$$\int_0^1 2\pi (1+x)(\sqrt{x}-x) dx$$

$$r = 1+x$$

$$h = y_2 - y_1$$

$$h = \sqrt{x} - x$$

Apr 6-10:12 AM

horiz. washer

$$\int_c^d \pi R^2 - \pi r^2 dy$$

$y=x$

$$R = 1+x_1 = 1+y$$

$$r = 1+x_2 = 1+y^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{x_2}$$

$$y^2 = x_2$$

$$\int_0^1 \pi (1+y)^2 - \pi (1+y^2)^2 dy$$

Apr 6-10:18 AM

volumes of known cross section

given base, slice $V = \int_a^b \text{area of slice } dy$

slices \perp x-axis $\Rightarrow dx$

slices \perp y-axis $\Rightarrow dy$

ex. base: 1 arch of $y = \sin x$

cross sections \perp x-axis are right isosceles triangles with hypotenuse on xy plane

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} b h dx$$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} b^2 dx$$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{2} dx$$

$b=h$

$$c = \sin x$$

$$b^2 + h^2 = c^2$$

$$2b^2 = c^2$$

$$b^2 = \frac{c^2}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Apr 6-10:22 AM

Arc length

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx$$

$$\int_c^d \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

Apr 6-10:29 AM